

Some Newfoundland
Wild Flowers ::



By
M. SOUTHCOTT

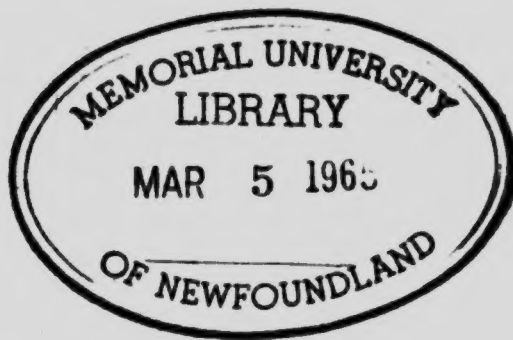
ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
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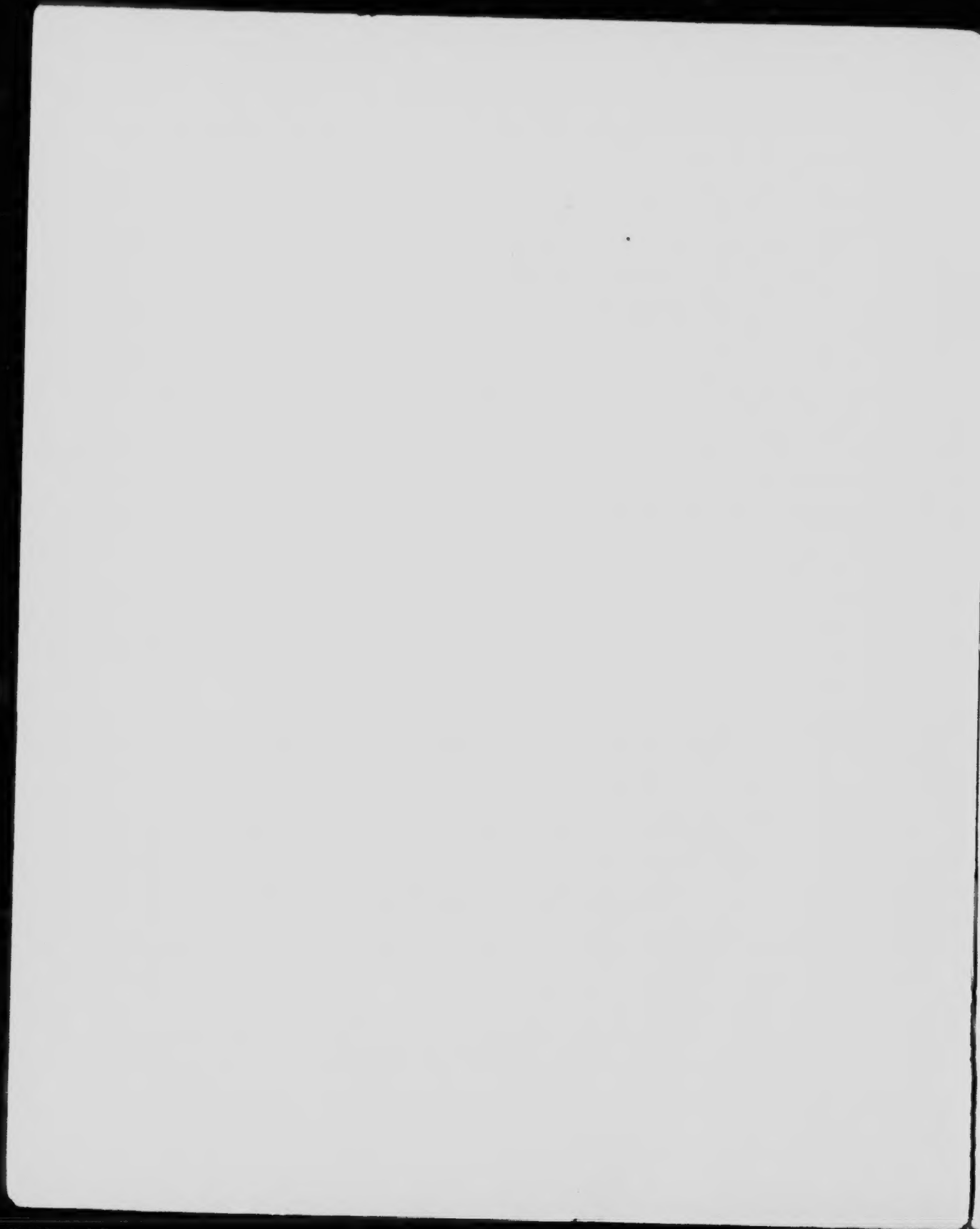
WILD FLOWERS

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The following is an attempt to answer the question that I have been so often asked, "Can you tell me where I can find something about Newfoundland wild flowers?" I have made a list of those found in or near St. John's. I have grouped them in their Natural Orders, and given a short description of each, which together with the fact that they are all found near St. John's may be enough to enable the student to recognize them. The descriptions would be very inadequate in a wider field of study, but I have tried to note the special characters of each plant by which it may be most readily recognized.

I have used as few technical terms as possible and these are explained in the glossary at the end.

M. SOUTHCOTT.



Some Newfoundland Wild Flowers

NATURAL ORDER RANUNCULACEÆ.

(Buttercup Family.)

Herbs or Woody Climbers.—Flowers regular or irregular, generally yellow or white. Stamens numerous. Leaves often dissected, stalks dilated at the base. Most of the plants are very acrid and cattle will not touch them. Name from rana, a frog, as frogs frequent the kind of places where buttercups grow.

Ranunculus Bulbosis.—Bulbous buttercup. Root bulbous. Flower stalks furrowed. Calyx bent back. Flowers yellow, 6 or 7, deep glossy yellow. Calyx bent back.

Ranunculus Acris.—Tall buttercup. Twice the height of the last. Flowers nearly as large, but not so deep a yellow.

Ranunculus Repens.—Creeping buttercup. A creeping plant found in moist places. Calyx spreading and not bent back as in *R. bulbosus*. Roots are formed wherever a leaf is produced.

Ranunculus Reptans.—Much smaller than either of the former. Leaves thread-like.

Ranunculus Acquatilis, Var.—*Heterophyllis*. White water crowfoot. Found in slow-flowing water. Uppermost leaves floating, rest under water. Flowers white.

Caltha Palustris.—Marsh Marigold. Found in wet places. Leaves large and glossy. Flowers something like buttercup but larger. May have escaped from gardens.

Thalictrum Cornuti.—Meadow rue, 4 to 8 feet. Wet meadows and along rivulets, border of Newtown Road. Leaves compound, 3-lobed, veining conspicuous. Flowers white, in panicles.

Coptis Trifolia.—Goldthread. A low smooth plant. Leaflets 3, sharply toothed. Flower stalk 3 to 5 inches high, bearing one white flower. Leaves evergreen, shining. Root of long yellow fibres.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

(Water-lily Family.)

Aquatic plants with floating and large, often fragrant, flowers. Sepals 4 to 6, gradually passing into petals and these into stamens. So-called from growing in places nymphs were suppose to haunt.

Nymphaea Odorata.—White water-lily. A well-known plant growing in ponds. Flowers close towards evening and sink below the surface.

Nuphar Advena.—Yellow Water-lily. Pond, Portugal Cove Road. Much smaller than the last, flowers nearly globose, yellow.

SARRACENIACEÆ.

(Pitcher Plant Family.)

Bog-plants with hollow shaped leaves, winged with a round heart-shaped hood, often filled with water and dead insects.

Sarracenia.—Found in abundance in bog on Fresh-water Road, near Topsail Road. Foliage purple veined. Flowers greenish yellow and reddish brown. Leaves pitcher shaped.

FUMARIACEÆ.

(Fumitory Family.)

Plants with brittle stems. Leaves, compound, much divided. Sepals 2, Petals 4, irregular, spurred at the base. Stamens 6. Name, fumus, smoke, was believed to have the power of expelling evil spirits.

Fumaria Officinalis.—Common fumitory. Grows in fields and waste places. Flowers irregular, rose-colored, tipped with crimson, in spikes. Corolla spurred. Leaves delicate.

CRUCIFERÆ.

(Crucifer Family.)

Herbaceous plants with alternate, entire, stipulate leaves. A very large order. Flowers cruciform, having 4 petals placed cross-wise. Sepals 4. Stamens 6, 2 shorter than the rest. Seed-vessels, a pod or pouch. All crucifers are wholesome and anti-scorbutic. Many of our well known vegetables, such as turnip, radish, cabbage, belong to this family.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris.—Shepherd's purse. A common weed. Flowers white, inconspicuous. Seed-vessels heart-shaped. Plant rough with hairs. Root leaves clustered.

Cardamine Pratensis.—Cuckoo Flower. May Flower. Common on marshy places, near Quidi Vidi Pond. Flowers early in Spring. Pretty lilac flowers veined with purple.

Erysimum Cheiranthoides.—Mustard. A slender branching plant. Leaves lanceolate, not clasping the stem. Flowers small, yellow.

VIOLACEÆ.

(Violet Family.)

Sepals 5, Petals 5, the lower one lengthened into a hollow spur beneath. Anthers united into a tube. Leaves alternate. Small almost apetalous flowers appear after the petaloid flowers, are self-fertilised and bear fruit with numerous seeds.

Viola Blanda.—White Violet. Leaves round-heart-shaped or kidney-shaped, slightly hairy. Damp places along country roads. Faintly sweet-scented.

Viola Selkirkii.—Small and delicate. Spur very large. Petals pale violet. Damp shady places.

Viola Cucullata.—Blue violet. Leaves all with petioles and upright, shape more or less triangular, the sides at the base rolled in when young. Very variable in size and shape of leaves and color of flowers which are deep purple, violet, or white.

DROSERACEÆ.

(Sundew Family.)

Leaves clothed with reddish glands. Sepals 5, Petals 5. Flowers in a one-sided raceme-like inflorescence, the last open flower is always the highest.

Drosera Rotundifolia.—Round-leaved Sundew. Small plant growing in bogs. Flowers small whitish. The red glands of the leaves exude a clear glutinous fluid like drops of dew. Small insects are entangled and destroyed by the irritable hairs with which the leaves are clothed.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

(Pink Family.)

Herbs. Leaves opposite. Flowers regular. Stamens definite. Sepals 4 or 5. Petals same number. Stamens usually twice as many. The stems are always swollen at the joints, and leaves are always opposite and undivided. Carnation and Sweet William belong to this order.

Stellaria Media.—Chickweed. Leaves egg-shaped with short points. Stems with a hairy line alternating from side to side. A common weed everywhere. Flowers small, white, cymose or terminal.

Cerastium Arvense.—Field chickweed. Stems ascending or erect. Downy, 4 to 8 inches high. Flowers, several at the top of the stems.

Cerastium Viscosum.—Mouse-ear Chickweed. Stems spreading, clammy, hairy. Flowers at first clustered, pedicels lengthen as fruit ripens.

Spergula Arvensis.—Corn Spurrey. A common weed. Leaves in whorls, thread-like. Flowers white, in a stalked paniced cyme.

ACERACEÆ.

(Maple Family.)

Trees with opposite stalked leaves, and loose corymbose flowers. Fruit winged.

Acer Campestre.—A small tree with rugged corky bark full of deep cracks. Can be distinguished by the winged lobes of the fruit. Leaves turn a brilliant red in autumn.

Acer Rubrum.—Red Maple. A small tree with reddish twigs. Leaves vary greatly in shape, turning red in autumn.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

(Pea Family.)

Shrubs or herbs. A very large order. Flowers papilionaceous, resembling a butterfly. Stamens 10. Seed vessel a pod or legume. Almost all the plants that have compound leaves fold them together during the night. In the Pea flower tribe there is a large upper petal which embraces the others in the bud. This is the standard. The two side petals are the wings and the two others united by their lower margins form the keel which usually encloses the stamens and pistil.

Trifolium Repens.—White clover. Found in meadows. Flowers white tinged with pink, scented. Leaves consist of three leaflets which often have white lines near the middle and sometimes a dark spot.

Trifolium Pratense.—Purple Clover. Stems ascending, somewhat hairy. Flowers in dense round heads. Found in hay-fields, cultivated. Corolla tubes full of honey, hence often called honeysuckle.

Melilotus Officinalis.—Melilot. 2 to 4 feet high. Flow-

ers yellow, in spiked racemes. Pod wrinkled. Dried plant very fragrant.

ROSACEÆ.

(Rose Family.)

A large order, which produces many of our well-known fruits, such as Strawberry, Peach, Apple. Calyx, generally 5-lobed. Petals, 5. Stamens varying in number, generally more than 12.

Prunus Pennsylvanicus.—Wild Red Cherry. Trees or shrubs. Leaves pointed, shining, green and smooth both sides. Flowers white, many in a cluster, on long pedicels, appearing about the same time as the leaves. Fruit small. Rocky woods.

Prunus Serotina.—Wild Black Cherry. Tree with reddish brown branches. Fruit purplish black.

Prunus Virginiana.—Choke Cherry. Flowers in racemes at the end of leafy branches, therefore appearing after the leaves. Racemes short and close. Fruit dark crimson. A tall shrub with grayish bark.

Spirœa Salicifolia.—Deadman's flower. Meadow sweet. Shrub with simple leaves and spike like clusters of rose-color or white flowers. Wet on low grounds.

Poterium Canadense.—Leaves unequally pinnate. Flowers crowded in a dense spike at the top of a long naked stalk. White stamens conspicuous. Topsail. Wet meadows.

Geum Rivale.—Purple avens. Stems 2 feet high, several flowered. Stem leaves 3-lobed, few. Petals purplish

orange. Calyx brown-purple. Style jointed and bent in the middle. Fruit feathery.

Potentilla Tridentata.—Three toothed cinuefoil, 3 to 6 inc'les high. Leaves compound, leaflets three, nearly smooth, thick, 3-toothed at the apex. Petals white. Found near Rennie's River.

Fragaria Vesca.—Strawberry. Leaves radical. Leaflets three, coarsely serrate. Flowers white, cymose, in scapes. Fruit borne on the enlarged flower receptacle which is what is commonly known as the fruit. The achenes are embedded in the receptacle. The calyx becomes erect after flowering.

Fragaria Virginiana.—Strawberry. Achenes superficial. Leaflets thin. Calyx remaining spreading or reflexed.

Rubus Triflorus.—Plumboy. Stems ascending or trailing; 6 to 12 inches high; 2 to 3-flowered. Flowers white. Fruit edible. Leaflets three.

Rubus Strigosus.—Wild Raspberry. Stems upright with stiff straight bristles. Leaflets 3 to 5, pointed, whitish downy underneath. Flowers white. Fruit red.

Rubus Villosus.—Blackberry. Shrubby. Upright or reclining. Stout curved prickles. Leaflets 3, pointed, serrate flowers racemed with short bractsm. Fruit blackish but seldom ripening.

R. Frondosis and Humifusus are two other varieties found here.

Rubus Chamæmorus.—Bakeapple. Stem simple, 2 to 3 leaved, 1-flowered, Leaves 5-lobed, serrate wrinkled. Petals White. Fruit amber colored.

Rosa Nitida.—Wild Rose. Too well known to need and description. Low, smooth, narrow-leaved.

Rosa Lucida.—Shining Rose. Leaves shining above. Peduncles 3 to 8, flowered.

Rosa Carolina.—Leaflets dull. Flowers numerous, in corymbs.

Pyrus Arbutifolia.—Choke Berry. Leaves simple oblong, finely serrate. Flowers white, in compound cynes. Fruit berry-like.

Pyrus Americanus.—Dogberry. Leaflets pointed, serrate, with pointed teeth, bright green. Cymes large and flat. Fruit a well-known berry.

Amelanchier Canadensis.—Wild Pear. Shrub with sharply serrate leaves and white flowers in racemes. Fruit purple, edible. Flowers early in spring.

Amelanchier Canadensis, Var. Oligocarpa.—Smooth narrowly oblong leaves and 2 to 4-flowered racemes.

ONAGRACEÆ.

(Willow Herb Family.)

Herbaceous plants or shrubs with perfect and symmetrical flowers. The Fuchsia belongs to this family.

Epilobium Angustifolium.—Willow Herb. Found in

newly cleared land. Tall herb with clasping undivided leaves and rose-colored flowers in racem. Sepals, 4. Petals, 4; twisted while in bud.

GROSSULARIACEÆ.

(Gooseberry Family.)

Flowers Regular.—Fruit crowned with the shrivelled remains of the calyx. Petals 4 or 5, small. Low or rather prickly shrubs, with or without thorns. Leaves alternate, plaited in the bud. Flowers grow in the axils of the leaves.

Ribes Cynosbati.—Prickly Gooseberry. Leaves downy. Peduncles 2 to 3 flowered. Berry large with long prickles like a burr.

Ribes Hirtellum.—Leaves somewhat downy beneath. Flower stalks very short, peduncles 1 to 2-flowered. Fruit small, purple, sweet. Stems smooth or prickly.

Ribes Lacustre.—Young stems with prickly brambles. Leaves heart-shaped, 3 to 5-parted, lobes deeply cut. Flowers greenish. Racemes 4 to 9 flowered. Fruit bristly, unpleasant.

Ribes Rubrum.—Red Currant. Stems straggling. Leaves 3 to 5-lobed serrate. Flowers greenish in racemes. Berries never prickly, red. Veins of leaves whitish beneath. Leaves more deeply heart-shaped than the last.

Ribes Prostratum.—Pedicels and berry red. Fruit bristly. Plant and berries have an unpleasant odor.

ARALIACEÆ.

(Ivy Family.)

Shrubs or trees with much the same characters as Umbelliferæ.

Aralia Nudicaulis.—Sassaaparilla. Stems scarcely rising out of the ground, smooth, bearing one long-stalked leaf and a shorter naked flower stalk with 2 to 7 umbels; 5 leaflets on each of the three divisions of the leaf. The horizontal roots which are several feet long are steeped and used as a tonic.

CORNACEÆ.

(Dogwood Family.)

Shrubs or trees rarely herbs with opposite or alternate leaves. Sepals 4, Petals 4, inserted on top of calyx. Fruit berry-like drupe with a 2-celled nut.

Cornus Cnandensis.—Crackerberry. Well known. Leaves in a whorl. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a 4-leaved white or pinkish involucre. Fruit bright red. Woods everywhere.

Cornus Stolonifera.—Dogwood. Shrub 5 to 10 feet high. Leaves opposite. Flowers in cymes of dull white. Branches, especially the young ones, bright reddish color. Fruit dull white or lead color.

Cornus Suecica.—Flowers yellow.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

(Honeysuckle Family.)

Shrubs or herbs with opposite leaves. Corolla irregular 5-cleft. Stamens equal in number to the corolla lobes.

Linnaea Borealis.—Twin flower. A special favourite of Linnaeus. Found in fir woods. Borders of Twenty-mile Pond. Stem trailing along the ground. Leaves in pairs. Flower stalks hairy, forking into two pedicels at the top, each bearing a pink bell-shaped flower, nodding, very fragrant.

Lonicera Cœrulea.—1 to 2 feet high. A bushy shrub. Very common. Flowers yellow. Two united later into one blue berry.

Sambucus Pubens.—Red-berried elder, 2 to 18 high. Stems woody. Leaflets 5 to 7, downy underneath. Flowers white, in cymes. Fruit bright red.

Viburnum Lantago.—Sheep-berry. Tree 15 to 30 feet high. Flowers white, in cymes. Fruit black, oval, edible.

Viburnum Nudum.—Withe-rod. Leaves thickish, oval, margins entire. Fruit rounder than the last.

Viburnum Pauciflorum.—Squashberry. Leaves with three short lobes at the summit, serrate nearly all round. Fruit red, juicy.

Viburnum Acerifolium.—3 to 6 flowers. Leaves downy beneath. Fruit crimson turning purple. Stone 2-grooved on one face and 1-grooved on the other.

Viburnum Opulus.—Marginal flowers, white, barren, (without stamens or pistil) and with corolla much larger than the others, forming a ray. Fruit much like the squashberry.

COMPOSITÆ.

(Compound Family.)

A large order which gets its name from having its flowers compounded of numerous small ones called florets which are enclosed in bracts, resembling a calyx, called an involucre. The calyx springs from the top of the ovary and becomes a pappus, i.e. a feathery head around the fruit such as the pappus of dandelion. The prevailing color of the flowers is white and yellow.

In the Dandelion group the florets are strap-shaped pistil.

In the thistle group the florets form a convex head and are all tubular. Flowers mostly purple.

In the Tansy group all the florets are tubular and perfect and form a flat head.

In the Daisy group the flowers are of two kinds, those of the centre or disk are tubular and perfect, those of the margin or ray, strap-shaped and have pistils only. The disk is generally yellow, except in *chilœa* in which all the flowers are white. The ray is either of the same color or white as in *aster*.

Leontodon Taraxacum.—Dandelion. Flower stalks hollow, smooth, bearing a single flower, yellow.

Taraxacum Autumnalis.—Fall Dandelion. Often mistaken for the former but flower stalk is branched and leaves smaller. Flowers later in the season.

Cnicus Palustris.—Marsh thistle. Flower heads cluster-

ed. Leaves thorny, often brownish; 4 to 19 feet high. Flowers deep purple, sometimes white.

Centaurea Nigra.—Knapweed, commonly called thistle. No thorns. Flowers dull purple. Scales of involucre brown or almost black.

Eupatorium Purpurea.—Joe Pye weed. Thorburn Road, near Freshwater Road, 3 to 6 feet high. Terminal corymbs of crowded heads of dull lilac flowers with very long deeply cloven styles. Leaves in whorls. Stems of leaves often dotted.

Solidago.—Golden Rod. Numerous varieties.

Solidago Canadensis.—Tall and stout. 3 to 6 ft. high. Leaves pointed, hairy beneath and rough above. Heads small.

Solidago Uliginosa.—A more graceful plant than the last.

Solidago Juncea.—One of the larger kinds but not so large as *Canadensis* is.

Solidago Macrophylla.

Senecio Vulgaris.—Groundsel. Leaves often embracing the stem, deeply lobed and toothed. A common garden weed. Flowers in crowded clusters, yellow.

Antennaria Margaritacea.—Everlasting. White woolly herb. Leaves entire. Flowers all tubular. Heads many-flowered. Scales of the involucre pearly white.

Matricaria Inodora.—Smooth branching herb. Leaves

divided into fine, almost thread like, lobes. Heads large with large rays. Rays white, Disk yellow.

Achillea Millefolium. Milfoil.—Deadman's flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high. Leaves pinnatifid, woolly or slightly hairy. Flowers in thick terminal corymbs, white or pinkish. Grows in waste places and by the roadside. Has a slightly aromatic odor.

Aster Radula.—Farewell to summer. One of the latest flowers to appear. Disk yellow. Rays violet. Stem simple or branching at the top. Leaves pointed, rough, sessile.

Aster Umbellata.—Tall Racemes many-flowered. Disk yellow. Ray white.

Prenanthes Serpentaria.—Arrow shaped leaves. Flowers drooping in close heads, dull yellow or white.

LOBELIACEAE.

(Lobelia Family.)

Herbs with milky juice, alternate leaves, and scattered flowers. Plants acrid, poisonous. Flowers irregular.

Lobelia Dortmanna.—Water lobelia. Grows in borders of ponds. The Gouls. Stem simple nearly leafless, except at the base. Flowers in a simple raceme, light blue. Distinguished from the bell-flowering tribe by their irregular corolla and united anthers.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

(Hair-Bell Family.)

Corolla of one petal, 5-lobed. Herbaceous or slightly

shrubby plants. Mostly alternate leaves without stipules and showy blue or white flowers. Milky.

Campanula Rotundifolia.—Hair-bell. Grows on rocky banks near the sea. Name not very appropriate, as the round root leaves are seldom obvious. Flower blue.

ERICACEAE.

(Heath Family.)

Mostly shrubs. Flowers regular. Calyx growing from the ovary, 4 to 6 lobed. Corolla of one petal with the same number of lobes as the calyx. Stamens twice as many as the tubes of the corolla. Fruit a berry crowned by the remains of the calyx, containing many small seeds. Leaves alternate, undivided.

Cassandra Calyculata.—Leather leaf. Low shrub with mealy evergreen leaves which are scurfy underneath. Flowers white, in the axils of the upper leaves, forming one-sided leafy racemes. Flower buds are formed in the summer and expand in the early spring.

Kalmia Angustifolia.—Evergreen shrubs. Leaves opposite, whitish underneath. Flowers in lateral corymbs. Corolla wheel-shaped with ten depressions in which ten stamens are lodged.

Kalmia Glauca.—Differs from the last in having the corymbs terminal.

Arctostaphyllum Uva-Ursi.—Bearberry. Trailing. Leaves smooth and evergreen, alternate. Flowers nearly white. Fruit red.

Andromeda Polifolia.—Rosemary. Leaves thick, with margins turned back. Shrub 6 to 18 inches high. Flowers white, in a terminal umbel.

Rhodora Canadensis.—Low shrub with oblong leaves, whitish and downy underneath. Flowers rose-purple, in umbel-like clusters, appearing early in the spring, before the leaves. Corolla iregular, 2-lipped.

Ledum Latifolium.—Labrador tea. Low shrubs. Leaves alternate, covered with rusty wool underneath. Flowers in terminal umbel-like clusters.

Vaccinium Uliginosum.—Whorts, low and spreading. 4 to 18 inches high. Leaves entire and slightly hairy underneath. Flowers one, two, or three from a scaly bud. Berries black, sweet, covered with bloom.

Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea.—Partridge berry. Leaves with revolute margins, dark green. Berries red, mealy.

Vaccinium Oxycoccus.—Marshberry. Marshes. Stems very slender prostrate. Root wiry. Flowers crimson. Segments bent back in a very distinctive manner. Berries speckled.

Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum.—Whort, 6 to 15 inches high. Leaves oblong with bristle-pointed teeth, smooth and shining both sides. Branches angled, green, warty. Berries abundant, blue or black, with a bloom, sweet.

Vaccinium Caespitosum.—Dwarf whort. 3 to 5 inches high. Leaves narrowed at the base, smooth and shining, serrate. Corolla oblong. Flowers solitary on short axillary peduncles, nodding.

Chiogenes Hispidula.—Capillaire. A trailing evergreen, sometimes mistaken for *Linnæa*, but leaves are much smaller. Flowers are very small one in the axils of the leaves. Plant aromatic. Berries bright white. Grows in the shade of firs.

Pyrola Uniflora.—Wintergreen. Leaves nearly round. Flowers solitary, drooping, very fragrant. Leaves clustered at the bottom of the stem. Found in deep woods.

Pyrola Rotundifolia.—Like the last but many-flowered.

MONOTROPACEÆ.

(Indian Pipe Family.)

Fleshy herbs, tawny reddish or white, parasite on roots or decomposing vegetable matter.

Monotropa Uniflora.—Indian Pipe. Corpse Plant. Grows on roots of fir and beech trees. A single stalk with no leaves, but scaly bracts. Flowers white, turning black.

Monotropa Hypopitys.—Pine sap. Flowers several, the terminal one usually 5-petalled and the rest 4-petalled. Plant downy or reddish, or whitish. Grows in pine woods.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

(Convolvulus Family.)

Mostly trailing or twining herbs. Flower of one petal, plaited in the bud. Stamens 8, from the base of the corolla. Leaves alternate, sagittate, with the flowers in the axils.

Convolvulus Arvensis.—Bind weed. A very trouble-

some weed in gardens. Stems twining. Corolla White, or tinged with reddish.

BORAGINACEÆ.

(Borage Family.)

Chiefly rough hairy herbs. Calyx in 5, sometimes 4 divisions. Corolla of one petal, 5 or 4-lipped. Stamens 5, inserted in the corolla. Leaves alternate, covered with hairs or bristles rising from a swollen base. On this account was called by Linnaeus, *Asperifolia*, or rough leaved plants. But there are some plants belonging to the order with perfectly smooth leaves. Flowers are generally blue but small, and when they first open are of a reddish hue.

Symphytum Officinale.—Comfrey. A coarse hairy herb, branches winged above by the leaves. Corolla yellowish white, sometimes purple.

Myosotis.—Forget-me-not. Moist places.

PRIMULACEÆ.

(Primrose Family.)

Herbs with regular perfect flowers and simple leaves. Calyx 5 or 7-cleft. Stamens equal to the lobes of the corolla and opposite to them.

Trientalis Americana.—Star flower. Low stems with a whorl of thin veiny leaves at the summit. One or more flower stalks bearing a white star-shaped flower with finely pointed petals. Flowers in spring.

POLYMONIACEÆ.

Herbs with alternate leaves, and regular flowers.

Seeds sticky when moistened and emitting spiral threads.

Diapensia Lapponica.—Corolla bell-shaped. A dwarf evergreen, growing in very dense tufts. Stem terminated by a one-flowered peduncle. Corolla white.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

(Figwort Family.)

A large order mostly herbaceous, generally acrid and bitter, some with powerful medicinal characters, as Foxglove (*Digitalis*). Corolla irregular. Stamens usually didynamous, two long and two short.

Rhinanthus Crista-galli.—Yellow rattle. Opposite oblong toothed leaves. Flowers yellow. Seed pod round, flattened. Seeds cattle in the calyx when ripe. It is a partial parasite. If grown from seed it does not grow more than an inch in height, and produces only one or two flowers.

Linaria Vulgaris.—Toad-flax. Simple leaves crowded. Flowers in a dense raceme, yellow. Fields and roadsides. Near Robinson's Hill. Probably not indigenous.

Linaria Repens.—Low, prostrate. Much smaller than the last. Flowers blue or violet.

Pedicularis Palustris.—Marsh red-rattle. Flowers large purplish pink. Low plant. Corolla 2-lipped, leaves much divided.

Veronica Officinalis.—Speedwell. Hairy. Stem prostrate. Leaves short-petioled. Flowers blue, in dense racemes.

Varonica Buxaumi.—Leaves opposite, roundish. Flowers solitary in the axils of the leaves, large, blue.

Chelone Glabra.—Snakehead. Upright stems. Leaves opposite, serrate, Corolla inflated, tubular, with mouth a little open. Stamens and anthers woolly. Flowers white, rose-colored, or purple. Common in wet places.

Euphrasia Officinalis.—Eye-bright. A low plant. A partial parasite like yellow rattle. Stems branching, leaves opposite, lower lip of corolla spreading 3-cleft, whitish, yellowish, or bluish.

LABIATÆ.

(Labiata Family.)

Flowers irregular, mostly 2-lipped, the lowest lip largest and 3-lobed. Stamens 2 to 4, sometimes absent. Stems nearly square. Leaves opposite. Many of the order are fragrant and aromatic such as, lavender, thyme, peppermint.

Galeopsis Tetrahit.—Hemp nettle. Calyx bell-shaped. Many-flowered whorls of purple flowers in the axils of the leaves. Stem swollen below and bristly and hairy.

Stachys Palustris.—Hedge nettle. Stem 4-angled, 2 to 3 feet high. Whorls 6 to 19-flowered, the upper crowded into an interrupted spike. Corolla purplish.

Lamium Purpureum.—Dead nettle. Calyx bell-shaped. Corolla dilated at the throat. Flowers small purple, in few whorls or heads.

Nepeta Glechoma.—Ground Ivy. Creeping and trailing. Leaves round-kidney shaped. Corolla light blue. Waste places.

Prunella Vulgaris.—Self-heal. Stems nearly simple. Flowers three in a cluster in the axils or round bract-like floral leaves, collected into a close spike or head. Purplish blue.

PLATAGINACEÆ.

(Plantain Family.)

Herbaceous plants with many ribbed or fleshy leaves, spreading horizontally from the roots. Flowers grow in spikes and are conspicuous by their long stamens. Found by roadsides everywhere. Birds are fond of the seeds.

Plantago Major.—Plantain. Leaves egg-shaped, very tough, on long channelled stalks. Flower stem cylindrical. Flowers green.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

(Goosefoot Family.)

Weeds growing in waste places and cultivated ground. Plants mealy or glandular. Leaves toothed or entire and spikes thin and interrupted. Flowers inconspicuous, green. Spinach and beet belong to this tribe.

Chenopodium Album.—Lamb's quarters, 1 to 2 feet high, mealy and pale. Leaves varying in form. Flower clusters dense.

Atriplex Hastata.—Herb with bran-like scales and tri-

angular halbert-shaped leaves. Flowers in general appearance like those of *Chenopodium*.

POLOGONACEÆ.

(Buckwheat Family.)

Herbs with alternate leaves. Joints of the stem swollen and sheathed by stipules. Calyx 3 to 6-cleft. Stamens 4 to 12. Rhubarb belongs to this family.

Persicaria Sagittatum.—Tear thumb. Calyx petal-like, greenish tinged with rose-color, or white. Leaves arrow-shaped. The angles of the stem are barbed with a line of fine and very sharp saw toothed prickles. Fruit a 3-angled achenium.

Polygonum Convolvulus.—Black bindweed. Stem twining not prickly. Roughish. Flowers greenish tinged with rose, color or white, in loose racemes. Leaves rather heart-shaped, pointed.

Polygonum Lapathifolium Var Incanum.—Leaves white, downy, blunt. A very small plant.

Rumex Acetosella.—Sally Sours. A common weed growing abundantly in waste places and fields. The fertile panicles of flowers usually turn reddish in summer. Stems juicy, very acid.

Rumex Crispus. Dock. Common weed in cultivated and waste grounds, 2 to 4 feet high. A deep spindle-shaped yellow root. Leaves with wavy margins. Flowers green, very crowded. Juice not sour.

EMPETRACEÆ.

(Crowberry Family.)

Stamens and pistils in different plants. Perianth arranged in two rows, the inner resembling petals. Stamens equal in number to the inner scales. Heath-like evergreen shrubs.

Empetrum Nigrum.—Blackberry. On hills round St. John's. Small prostrate spreading shrub. Leaves with margins recurved to meet at the back. Flowers small, purplish, growing in the axils of the upper leaves. Berries edible, black.

URTICACEÆ.

(Nettle Family.)

Stamens and pistils in different flowers and often in different plants. Perianth divided. Stamens equal in number to the lobes of the perianth and opposite them. The hop belongs to this tribe.

Urtica Dioica.—Stinging nettle. A common weed by the roadside. Leaves pointed, very deeply serrate, bristly and stinging. Flowers in paniced spikes, greenish.

MYRICACEÆ.

(Sweet Gale Family.)

Shrubs with barren and fertile flowers in short scaly catkins. Leaves resinous, dotted.

Myrica Cerifera.—Sweet Gale. Leaves pale. Later than the flowers. Sterile catkins closely clustered. Fruit a small globular nut in imbricate heads.

BETULACEÆ.

(Birch Family.)

Flowers in catkins. Outer bark can usually be removed on sheets. Bark of branchlets dotted. Foliage thin and light. Catkins long and drooping with golden flowers.

Betula Alba.—White Birch. Slender graceful tree with long pointed leaves on petioles half their length. Leaves tremulous.

Alnus.—(Incana?). Smooth trees forming thickets along streams. Sterile catkins long and drooping. Fertile catkins ovoid or oblong. Calyx of 4 scales, adherent to the woody bracts of the catkins. Flowers developed before the leaves.

SALICACEÆ.

(Willow Family.)

Trees or shrubs generally growing along streams. Leaves mostly long and pointed. Catkins appearing before or with the leaves.

Salix Willow.—Common trees. Freshwater Road.

Populus Tremuloides.—Aspen. Leaves roundish with short sharp points. Foliage continually moving with the slightest breeze.

Populus Balsamifera.—Balsam Popular. A tall tree. Leaves ovate, tapering and pointed, finely serrate, smooth on both sides. Large leaf-buds, covered with fragrant resinous matter. Catkins long and drooping, appearing before the leaves. Seeds covered with long silky down.

CONIFERÆ.

(Pine Family.)

Foliage.—Bundles of needle-shaped evergreen leaves, trees or shrubs. Flowers in catkins.

Pinus.—Pine. Leaves needle-shaped, in bundles of 2 to 5. Fruit a cone, formed of the woody scales which are thickened at the apex.

Abies Nigra.—Black Spruce. Leaves short, either dark green or glaucous whitish. Cones ovate-oblong, recurved. Persistent. Scales often have an eroded edge. Cones hang at or near the end of a branch.

Abies Alba.—White Spruce. Cones nodding, cylindrical, not persistent. The thinner scales often have an entire edge.

Abies Balsamea.—Balsam fir. Cones erect, on the upper sides of spreading branches. Bark of trees with balsam bearing vesicles. Midrib of leaves showing on the whitened lower face. Leaves more or less spreading in two directions.

Larix Americana.—Larch. Catkins appear early in spring. Branches spread out horizontally. Tops of trees always point towards the west.

Juniperis Communis.—Juniper. Evergreen shrub with rigid leaves in threes with slender prickly point. Upper face of leaves glaucous white. Spreading on the ground. Common on dry hills. Berries black with white bloom.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

(Orchid Family.)

Parallel veined leaves. Lowest petal spurred. Pollen powdery or viscid, in masses on minute stalks. Stigma a viscid hollow in front of the stamens and style which are united into a central column. A most interesting family, nearly all of them require the help of some insect to enable them to produce seed. The sticky pollen masses adhere to the butterfly when it goes in search of nectar and are then deposited on the stigma of the next flower it goes to, and fertilise it. Nearly all of the plants resemble some member of the animal kingdom, such as the monkey, bee, man, etc.

Cypripedium Acaule.—Lady's Slipper. Large pink flowers. Lip of corolla inflated, 8 to 12 inches high. Flower stalk naked 1-flowered. Two leaves at the base. In woods under evergreens.

Habenaria Albida.—Scent Bottle. Flowers greenish white and fragrant. Marshy places.

Habenaria Dilatata. Tall. Leaves narrow. Flowers white Spur short. Conspicuous beak between bases of anther cells. Bogs.

Habenaria Psycodes.—Purple fringed orchis. Lip fan-shaped. Flowers purple. Spur long and curving, somewhat thickened downward. Lip spreading broad, wedge-shaped, many-cleft into a short fringe. Flowers 4 to 10. Wet meadows and bogs.

Habenaria Blephariglottis.—White fringed orchis. Rather tall, leafy. Flowers white in a spike. Petals slightly

cut at the apex. Margins with an irregular hair-like fringe. Spurs long.

Habenaria Obtusata.—Flowers greenish white. Spur not longer than the lip. Upper sepal very broad and rounded, others oblong. One oval leaf.

Goodyera Pubescens.—Rattle Snake plantain. Leaves marked with white, flowers small, greenish white, 5 to 8 inches high.

Listera Cordata.—Twayblade. Sepals and petals nearly alike. Stem bears a pair of opposite sessile leaves in the middle and a spike of small greenish flowers, 4 to 8 inches high.

Arethusa Bulbosa.—A short scape from a globular solid bulb, terminated by a single rose-purple flower. One leaf hidden on the side of the scape protruded after flowering.

Pogonia Ophioglossoides.—Flower pale rose-color. Sweet scented, 6 to 9 inches high. One oval leaf near the middle and a smaller one or bract near the terminal flower.

Calopogon Pulchellus.—Scape about 1 foot high, 2 to 6-flowered. Lip as if hinged at the insertion, beautifully bearded with white yellow, and purple hairs. Flowers pink purple. These last three grow in woods on Old Petty Harbor Road.

Mycrostylis Ophioglossoides.—Adder's mouth. Small plants. Bulbs producing a simple stem. One leaf near the middle of the stem, clasping. Flowers a short raceme, minute greenish.

IRIDACEÆ.

(Iris Family.)

Sword shaped leaves and large showy flowers. Fruit a pod, 3 to 6 angled.

Iris (Hookerii?).—Poison Flowers. Grows abundantly in wet places. Flowers blue.

Sisyrinchium Bermudianum.—Blue-eyed grass. Low plants with grass-like leaves, mostly 2-edged stems and small flowers in a cluster from a 2-leaved spathe, blue. Moist meadows among grass.

LILIACEÆ.

(Lily Family.)

Herbs with regular flowers.

Clintonia Borealis.—Stemless. Creeping rootstock producing a stalked scape with 2 to 4 large oblong leaves at the base. Flowers in umbels, greenish yellow, 2 to 7, berries bright blue.

Smilacina Bifolia.—Flowers white in a raceme. Leaves heart-shaped often sessile or nearly so. Woods everywhere.

Smilacina Trifolia.—Leaves three. Berries red.

JUNCACEÆ.

(Rush Family.)

Grass-like herbs with small flowers and tufted grass-like leaves sometimes filled with pith, bearing heads of

small brown flowers. They differ from sedges in possessing a complete 6-leaved perianth.

Juncus Effusus. Common rush. Marshy grounds. Very common.

CYPERACEÆ.

(Sedge Family.)

Rush-like herbs. Stems mostly solid. Leaves sheathing. Sheaths not split. Flowers in the axils of the scaly bracts.

Eriophorum Virginicum.—Cotton Plant. Distinguished by the cotton like tufts of the fruit.

GRAMINEÆ.

Grasses. A very large order. Herbs. Sheaths of leaves split in front. Flowers sheathed by 2-rowed scaly bracts (glumes). A most important family furnishing a great part of our food supplies, rice, barley, wheat, oats, etc.

FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

So called because they have no proper flowers, i.e. no stamens and pistils and therefore producing no seeds. They produce instead of seeds tiny bodies called spores.

EQUISETACEÆ.

(Horsetail Family.)

Leafless plants with rush-like hollow and jointed stems terminated by the fructification in the form of a cone or spike.

Equisetum.—Moist shady places. Branches in whorls. Fertile stems simple, very different from the sterile ones. The base of each joint is surrounded by a sheath which is split into teeth, corresponding with the principal ridges of the stems.

FILICES.

(Fern Family.)

The fronds are curled upon themselves like a crosier. Upon the under surface of the fertile fronds the fructification is arranged in small round clusters, brown when ripe. The fine dust which comes from the withered fern is the spores.

Pteris Aquilina.—Bracken. Sporangia on margins of fertile fronds and covered by its edge. Fronds 1 to 2-pinnated. A very tall fern common in Topsail.

Osmunda Regalis.—Flowering Fern. Wet woods. Fertile frond very much contracted, 2 to 3 feet high. Very smooth, pale green. Fronds twice pinnate.

Osmunda Cinnamomea.—Cinnamon fern. Clothed with rusty wool when young. Fertile fronds separate, contracted. Covered with cinnamon colored sporangia.

Aspidium Noveboracense.—Fronds pinnate, tapering both ways from the middle. Pale green, delicate. Fruit dots distinct near the margin.

Aspidium Spinulosum, Var.—Intermedium Scales of the stipe few, dark brown. Fronds twice or thrice pinnate. Pinnules crowded. Spreading.

Aspidium Spinulosum, Var. Dilatatum.—Frond broader, more triangular. The lowest pinnules often much elongated.

Onoclea Sensibilis.—Oak Fern. Fertile frond twice pinnate. Much contracted. Fruit dots, one on the middle of each strong primary vein. Moist or wet places.

Phegopteris Polypodioides.—Beech Fern. Fronds triangular, hairy on the veins. Fruit dots all near the margin.

Asplenium Filix-Foemina.—1 to 3 feet high. Fronds twice pinnate. Pinnules confluent on the secondary stalk by a narrow margin.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

(Club Moss Family.)

Low moss-like plants with large spore cases, and evergreen leaves.

Lycopodium Clavatum.—Staghorn moss. Evergreen. Stems creeping with ascending short and very leafy branches. The fertile stems terminated by a slender peduncle bearing 2 to 3 cylindrical spikes. Dry woods.

MOSS.

(Moss Family.)

Minute leafy plants with slender stems bearing sporanges upon erect slender hair-like stalks. Usually grow in tufts of carpet-like masses.

Polytrichum.—Hair moss. The sporangium is covered at

first by a cap and closed by a lid which separates when ripe and shows a row of minute teeth.

Hypnum Splendens.—A very pretty fern li'. e moss.

Hypnum Filicinus.—Fern-like, but not so fine as the last.

Hypnum Rutabuluns.—Of the same appearance but much smaller.

Bryum Caespiticum.—A very tiny plant, conspicuous by its sporecases borne on stalks about an inch in height. Wet places. Hospital grounds.

Sphagnum Rigidum.—Forms soft carpet. Very wet places. A spongy plant, green, whitish or pinkish.

Philonotis Fontana.—A small moss growing in masses.

FUNGI.

(Mushroom Family.)

The fructification is in the form of an umbrella-like disk from the under side of which vertical plates radiate from the top of the stem to the end of the disk. The spores are borne upon the surface of the plates. They have no green coloring matter and depend upon decaying animal or vegetable matter for their support. Some are edible, others very poisonous. Moulds, dry rot, mildew, potato disease are all funguses. As a rule the more brilliant the color the more poisonous the plant.

LICHENES.

(Lichen Family.)

Crust-like or leafy or shrubby tufts usually colored

grey, yellow, or greenish yellow. Found on stone walls, bricks, or trees. They live on the air, have a green colored line under the epidermis.

The Iceland Moss which is edible belongs to this family.

ALGÆ.

(A Seaweed.)

A large order. Nearly all the plants grow under water, some in fresh water only. The simplest forms consist of a single cell invisible to the naked eye.



GLOSSARY

Achene.—A fruit carpel which is dry, one-seeded, and does not split open when ripe. Ex. Carpels of buttercup.

Alternate.—When a single leaf is given off at each node or point. If two are given off at each point they are said to be opposite, if three or more in a whorl verticillate.

Anther.—The head of the stamen which contains the pollen.

Axil.—The angle formed by the leaf and the stem.

Calyx.—The outer leaves of the flower generally colored green.

Carpel.—The ovary with its style and stigma.

Catkin.—Spikes bearing imperfect flowers and falling off early.

Compound Leaves.—Leaves divided into distinct parts called leaflets.

Simple leaves may be very deeply divided but the divisions do not extend to the base of the leaf, and are not separately joined to the leaf stalk.

Cone.—A collection of overlapping scales each of which covers two seeds. Ex. Pine and Fir cones.

Corolla.—The second row of flower leaves usually colored.

Corymb.—A form of raceme in which the lower peduncles are much longer than the upper ones.

Cyme.—A form of inflorescence in which the flower stalk itself terminates in a flower. Definite.

Drupe.—Stone fruit like the cherry. They do not split open when ripe but fall to the ground and the covering rots away.

Fructification.—The parts composing the fruit.

Involucre.—Whorl of small narrow leaves surrounding the receptacle in compound flowers, looking somewhat like a calyx.

Lanceolate.—Oblong, lance shaped.

Legume.—Pod like fruit of pea or bean.

Lobe.—The segment of a leaf.

Panicle.—An inflorescence which branches irregularly. Ex. Horse chestnut and grasses.

Parasite.—A plant which lives upon the juices of other plants.

Pedicel.—The stalk of each single flower in a 2 or more flowered inflorescence.

Peduncle.—Flower stalk.

Perianth.—When the calyx and corolla resemble each other, or when one only is present, it is spoken of as a perianth.

Persistent.—When the calyx or corolla remains after flowering and does not fall off.

Petals.—The leaves of the corolla.

Petiole.—The stalk supporting the blade of the leaf.

Pinnate.—Compound leaves such as the rose.

Pistil.—The central part of the flower consisting of ovary style and stigma. One of the reproductive organs.

Raceme.—A stalk bearing a number of short-stalked flowers until it exhausts itself. Ex. Wallflower.

Radical.—Springing from the root.

Regular.—Petals and sepals equal in size and form.

Sagittate.—Arrow-shaped.

Scape.—A flower stalk which springs directly from the root.

Sepals.—The leaves of the calyx.

Serrate.—Sharp teeth directed forward like a saw.

Sessile.—Leaves without petioles, springing directly from the stalk.

Spathe.—A large sheathing bract-leaf enclosing a flower.

Spike.—Differs from a raceme in the flowers being sessile.

Sporange.—Bag containing spores.

Spores.—The reproductive bodies of flowerless plants.

Spur.—A conical projection from a sepal or petal.

Stamens.—Consist of filament and anther, the anther containing pollen. The third floral row.

Stipe.—The stem of a fern.

Stipule.—Organ somewhat like a leaf at the base of the petiole. Leaves with stipules are said to be stipulate. In the pea the stipules are very large.

Style.—The middle part of the pistil.

Terminal.—Buds which terminate a stem or branch and after a winter's rest renew the shoot. A flower is terminal when it is at the extremity of the main stem, having no leaves beyond it.

